

# **RWS1500B**

## **RELIABILITY DATA**

### 信頼性データ

## INDEX

PAGE

----- RWS1500B -----	
1. MTBF計算値 Calculated Values of MTBF	3~4
2. 部品デレーティング Component Derating	5~9
3. 主要部品温度上昇値 Main Components Temperature Rise $\Delta T$ List	10~11
4. 電解コンデンサ推定寿命計算値 Electrolytic Capacitor Lifetime	12~14
5. アブノーマル試験 Abnormal Test	15~17
6. 振動試験 Vibration Test	18
7. ノイズシミュレート試験 Noise Simulate Test	19
8. 熱衝撃試験 Thermal Shock Test	20
9. FAN期待寿命 Fan Life Expectancy	21
----- RWS1500B /RF -----	
10. MTBF計算値 Calculated Values of MTBF	22~23
11. 部品デレーティング Component Derating	24~28
12. 主要部品温度上昇値 Main Components Temperature Rise $\Delta T$ List	29~30
13. 電解コンデンサ推定寿命計算値 Electrolytic Capacitor Lifetime	31~33
14. FAN期待寿命 Fan Life Expectancy	34
----- RWS1500B /S -----	
15. MTBF計算値 Calculated Values of MTBF	35~36
16. 部品デレーティング Component Derating	37~38
17. 主要部品温度上昇値 Main Components Temperature Rise $\Delta T$ List	39
18. アブノーマル試験 Abnormal Test	40

\* 試験結果は、代表データであります。全ての製品はほぼ同等な特性を示します。  
従いまして、以下の結果は参考値とお考え願います。

Test results are typical data. Nevertheless the following results are considered to be  
reference data because all units have nearly the same characteristics.

## 1. MTBF計算値 Calculated Values of MTBF

### (1) 部品ストレス解析法MTBF Parts stress reliability prediction MTBF

MODEL : RWS1500B-24

#### 算出方法 Calculating Method

Telcordiaの部品ストレス解析法(\*1)で算出されています。

故障率 $\lambda_{ss}$ は、それぞれの部品ごとに電気ストレスと動作温度によって決定されます。

Calculated based on parts stress reliability prediction of Telcordia (\*1).

Individual failure rate  $\lambda_{ss}$  is calculated by the electric stress and temperature rise of the each part.

\*1: Telcordia document “Reliability Prediction Procedure for Electronic Equipment”  
(Document number SR-332, Issue3)

<算出式>

$$MTBF = \frac{1}{\lambda_{equip}} = \frac{1}{\pi_E \sum_{i=1}^m (N_i \cdot \lambda_{ssi})} \times 10^9 \text{ 時間 (Hours)}$$

$$\lambda_{ssi} = \lambda_{Gi} \cdot \pi_{Qi} \cdot \pi_{Si} \cdot \pi_{Ti}$$

$\lambda_{equip}$  : 全機器故障率 (FITs) Total equipment failure rate (FITs = Failures in  $10^9$  hours)

$\lambda_{Gi}$  : i 番目の部品に対する基礎故障率 Generic failure rate for the ith part

$\pi_{Qi}$  : i 番目の部品に対する品質ファクタ Quality factor for the ith part

$\pi_{Si}$  : i 番目の部品に対するストレスファクタ Stress factor for the ith part

$\pi_{Ti}$  : i 番目の部品に対する温度ファクタ Temperature factor for the ith part

$m$  : 異なる部品の数 Number of different part types

$N_i$  : i 番目の部品の個数 Quantity of ith part type

$\pi_E$  : 機器の環境ファクタ Equipment environmental factor

#### MTBF値 MTBF Values

##### 条件 Conditions

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| • 入力電圧 : 230VAC<br>Input voltage                       | • 出力電圧、電流 : 24VDC, 63A(100%)<br>Output voltage & current |
| • 環境ファクタ : GB (Ground, Benign)<br>Environmental factor | • 取付方法 : 標準取付A<br>Mounting method : Standard mounting A  |

SR-332, Issue3

$MTBF(Ta=25^{\circ}C) \cong \underline{\underline{1,222,361 \text{ 時間 (Hours)}}$

$MTBF(Ta=40^{\circ}C) \cong \underline{\underline{599,060 \text{ 時間 (Hours)}}$

## (2) 部品点数法MTBF Part count reliability prediction MTBF

MODEL : RWS1500B-24

## 算出方法 Calculating Method

JEITA (RCR-9102B) の部品点数法で算出されています。

それぞれの部品ごとに、部品故障率 $\lambda_G$ が与えられ、各々の点数によって決定されます。

Calculated based on part count reliability prediction of JEITA (RCR-9102B).

Individual failure rates  $\lambda_G$  is given to each part and MTBF is calculated by the count of each part.

<算出式>

$$MTBF = \frac{1}{\lambda_{equip}} \times 10^6 = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n n_i (\lambda_G \pi_Q)_i} \times 10^6 \text{ 時間 (Hours)}$$

$\lambda_{equip}$  : 全機器故障率 (故障数 /  $10^6$ 時間)  
Total equipment failure rate (Failure /  $10^6$ Hours)

$\lambda_G$  : i 番目の同属部品に対する故障率 (故障数 /  $10^6$ 時間)  
Generic failure rate for the ith generic part (Failure /  $10^6$ Hours)

$n_i$  : i 番目の同属部品の個数  
Quantity of ith generic part

$n$  : 異なった同属部品のカテゴリーの数  
Number of different generic part categories

$\pi_Q$  : i 番目の同属部品に対する品質ファクタ ( $\pi_Q=1$ )  
Generic quality factor for the ith generic part ( $\pi_Q=1$ )

## MTBF値 MTBF Values

$G_F$  : 地上、固定 (Ground, Fixed)

RCR-9102B

MTBF  $\hat{=}$  44,691 時間 (Hours)

## 2. 部品デレーティング Components Derating

MODEL : RWS1500B-12

### (1) 算出方法 Calculating Method

#### (a) 測定方法 Measuring method

・取付方法 Mounting method	: 標準取付 : A Standard mounting : A	・周囲温度 Ambient temperature	: 50°C
・入力電圧 Input voltage	: 100, 200VAC	・出力電圧、電流 Output voltage & current	: 12V, 125A(100%)

#### (b) 半導体 Semiconductors

ケース温度、消費電力、熱抵抗より使用状態の接合点温度を求め最大定格接合点温度との比較を求めました。

Compared with maximum junction temperature and actual one which is calculated based on case temperature, power dissipation and thermal impedance.

#### (c) IC、抵抗、コンデンサ等 IC, Resistors, Capacitors, etc.

周囲温度、使用状態、消費電力など、個々の値は設計基準内に入っています。

Ambient temperature, operating condition, power dissipation and so on are within derating criteria.

#### (d) 熱抵抗算出方法 Calculating method of thermal impedance

$$\theta_{j-c} = \frac{T_j(\max) - T_c}{P_j(\max)} \qquad \theta_{j-l} = \frac{T_j(\max) - T_l}{P_j(\max)}$$

$T_c$  : デレーティングの始まるケース温度 一般に25°C  
Case Temperature at Start Point of Derating; 25°C in General

$T_l$  : デレーティングの始まるリード温度 一般に25°C  
Lead Temperature at Start Point of Derating; 25°C in General

$P_j(\max)$  : 最大接合点(チャンネル)損失  
( $P_{ch}(\max)$ ) Maximum Junction (channel) Dissipation

$T_j(\max)$  : 最大接合点(チャンネル)温度  
( $T_{ch}(\max)$ ) Maximum Junction (channel) Temperature

$\theta_{j-c}$  : 接合点(チャンネル)からケースまでの熱抵抗  
( $\theta_{ch-c}$ ) Thermal Impedance between Junction (channel) and Case

$\theta_{j-l}$  : 接合点(チャンネル)からリードまでの熱抵抗  
( $\theta_{ch-l}$ ) Thermal Impedance between Junction (channel) and Lead

## (2) 部品ダイレーティング表 Component Derating List

部品番号 Location No.	$V_{in} = 100VAC$	Load = 125A (100 %)	$T_a = 50^{\circ}C$
Q1-Q4 IPP65R074C6 INFINEON	$T_{ch} (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pch = 16.9 W $T_{ch} = T_c + ((\theta_{ch-c}) \times Pch) = 123.4^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 82.3 %	$\theta_{ch-c} = 0.26^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 69^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 119^{\circ}C$
Q5 R6047ENZ1C9 ROHM	$T_{ch} (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pch = 9.7 W $T_{ch} = T_c + ((\theta_{ch-c}) \times Pch) = 122.1^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 81.4 %	$\theta_{ch-c} = 1.04^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 62^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 112^{\circ}C$
Q6 R6047ENZ1C9 ROHM	$T_{ch} (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pch = 10.7 W $T_{ch} = T_c + ((\theta_{ch-c}) \times Pch) = 121.1^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 80.7 %	$\theta_{ch-c} = 1.04^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 60^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 110^{\circ}C$
D1,D2 D25XB60 SHINDENGEN	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 14.5 W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 121.5^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 81.0 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 1.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 57^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 107^{\circ}C$
D3 STPSC12H065 STMICRO	$T_j (max) = 175^{\circ}C$ Pd = 8.9 W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 128.5^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 73.5 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 1.4^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 66^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 116^{\circ}C$
D51-D53 S60JC10V SHINDENGEN	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 13.5W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 131.8^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 87.9 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 0.5^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 75^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 125^{\circ}C$
D54-D56 S60JC10V SHINDENGEN	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 13.5W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 141.8^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 94.5 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 0.5^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 85^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 135^{\circ}C$
SR1 VS-40TTS12 VISHAY	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 8.3 W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 115.7^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 77.2 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 0.8^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 59^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 109^{\circ}C$
A51 BA17812CP ROHM	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 4.4 W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 98.2^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 65.5 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 3.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 35^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 85^{\circ}C$

部品番号 Location No.	$V_{in} = 100VAC$	Load = 125A (100 %)	$T_a = 50^{\circ}C$
D101 CRH01 TOSHIBA	$T_j(\max) = 150^{\circ}C$ $P_d = 15\text{ mW}$ $T_j = T_l + ((\theta_{j-l}) \times P_d) = 73.5^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 49.0 %	$\theta_{j-l} = 30.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_l = 23^{\circ}C$	$T_l = 73^{\circ}C$
D210 CRH01 TOSHIBA	$T_j(\max) = 150^{\circ}C$ $P_d = 157\text{ mW}$ $T_j = T_l + ((\theta_{j-l}) \times P_d) = 89.8^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 59.9 %	$\theta_{j-l} = 30.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_l = 35^{\circ}C$	$T_l = 85^{\circ}C$
D501-D504 CRH01 TOSHIBA	$T_j(\max) = 150^{\circ}C$ $P_d = 233\text{ mW}$ $T_j = T_l + ((\theta_{j-l}) \times P_d) = 88.0^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 58.7 %	$\theta_{j-l} = 30.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_l = 31^{\circ}C$	$T_l = 81^{\circ}C$
PC201 TLP385 (LED) TOSHIBA	$T_j(\max) = 125^{\circ}C$ $P_d = 18\text{ mW}$ $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times P_d) = 75.4^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 60.4 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 130.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 23^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 73^{\circ}C$
PD801 SML-A12M8T ROHM	$I_f = 4.5\text{ mA}$ Allowable $I_f(\max) = 25\text{mA}$ (at $T_a=56^{\circ}C$ ) D.F. = 18.0%	$\Delta T_c = 6^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 56^{\circ}C$

部品番号 Location No.	$V_{in} = 200VAC$	Load = 125A (100 %)	$T_a = 50^{\circ}C$
Q1-Q4 IPP65R074C6 INFINEON	$T_{ch} (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pch = 3.2 W $T_{ch} = T_c + ((\theta_{ch-c}) \times Pch) = 88.9^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 59.3 %	$\theta_{ch-c} = 0.26^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 38^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 88^{\circ}C$
Q5 R6047ENZ1C9 ROHM	$T_{ch} (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pch = 9.7 W $T_{ch} = T_c + ((\theta_{ch-c}) \times Pch) = 118.1^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 78.7 %	$\theta_{ch-c} = 1.04^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 58^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 108^{\circ}C$
Q6 R6047ENZ1C9 ROHM	$T_{ch} (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pch = 10.7 W $T_{ch} = T_c + ((\theta_{ch-c}) \times Pch) = 117.1^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 78.1 %	$\theta_{ch-c} = 1.04^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 56^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 106^{\circ}C$
D1,D2 D25XB60 SHINDENGEN	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 7.1 W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 84.1^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 56.1 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 1.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 27^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 77^{\circ}C$
D3 STPSC12H065 STMicro	$T_j (max) = 175^{\circ}C$ Pd = 8.6 W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 104.1^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 59.5 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 1.4^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 42^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 92^{\circ}C$
D51-D53 S60JC10V SHINDENGEN	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 13.5W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 131.8^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 87.9 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 0.5^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 75^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 125^{\circ}C$
D54-D56 S60JC10V SHINDENGEN	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 13.5W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 141.8^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 94.5 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 0.5^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 85^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 135^{\circ}C$
SR1 VS-40TTS12 VISHAY	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 8.0 W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 96.4^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 64.3 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 0.8^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 40^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 90^{\circ}C$
A51 BA17812CP ROHM	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 4.4 W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 97.2^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 64.8 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 3.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 34^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 84^{\circ}C$

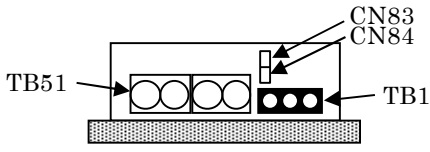


部品番号 Location No.	$V_{in} = 200VAC$	Load = 125A (100 %)	$T_a = 50^{\circ}C$
D101 CRH01 TOSHIBA	$T_j(\max) = 150^{\circ}C$ $P_d = 15\text{ mW}$ $T_j = T_l + ((\theta_{j-l}) \times P_d) = 63.5^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 42.4 %	$\theta_{j-l} = 30.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_l = 13^{\circ}C$	$T_l = 63^{\circ}C$
D210 CRH01 TOSHIBA	$T_j(\max) = 150^{\circ}C$ $P_d = 157\text{ mW}$ $T_j = T_l + ((\theta_{j-l}) \times P_d) = 89.8^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 59.9 %	$\theta_{j-l} = 30.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_l = 35^{\circ}C$	$T_l = 85^{\circ}C$
D501-D504 CRH01 TOSHIBA	$T_j(\max) = 150^{\circ}C$ $P_d = 233\text{ mW}$ $T_j = T_l + ((\theta_{j-l}) \times P_d) = 88.0^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 58.7 %	$\theta_{j-l} = 30.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_l = 31^{\circ}C$	$T_l = 81^{\circ}C$
PC201 TLP385 (LED) TOSHIBA	$T_j(\max) = 125^{\circ}C$ $P_d = 18\text{ mW}$ $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times P_d) = 74.4^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 59.6 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 130.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 22^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 72^{\circ}C$
PD801 SML-A12M8T ROHM	$I_f = 4.5\text{ mA}$ Allowable $I_f(\max) = 25\text{mA}$ (at $T_a=56^{\circ}C$ ) D.F. = 18.0%	$\Delta T_c = 6^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 56^{\circ}C$

3. 主要部品温度上昇値 Main Components Temperature Rise  $\Delta T$  List

MODEL : RWS1500B-12

## (1) 測定条件 Measuring Conditions

取付方法 Mounting Method  (標準取付 : A) (Standard Mounting : A)	Mounting A	
		
入力電圧 $V_{in}$ Input Voltage	100VAC	200VAC
出力電圧 $V_{out}$ Output Voltage	12VDC	
出力電流 $I_{out}$ Output Current	125A(100%)	

## (2) 測定結果 Measuring Results

入力電圧 $V_{in}$ Input Voltage		$\Delta T$ Temperature Rise ( $^{\circ}C$ )	
		100VAC	200VAC
部品番号 Location No.	部品名 Part name	取付方向 Mounting A	
Q1	MOS FET	61	30
Q2	MOS FET	63	33
Q3	MOS FET	63	34
Q4	MOS FET	69	38
Q5	MOS FET	62	58
Q6	MOS FET	60	56
Q101	CHIP MOS FET	29	19
Q104	CHIP TRANSISTOR	23	16
Q105	CHIP TRANSISTOR	23	15
D1	BRIDGE DIODE	57	27
D2	BRIDGE DIODE	52	25
D3	DIODE	66	42
D51	S.B.D.	56	56
D52	S.B.D.	66	66
D53	S.B.D.	75	75
D54	S.B.D.	73	73
D55	S.B.D.	81	81
D56	S.B.D.	85	85
SR1	THYRISTOR	59	40
A51	IC	35	34
A103	CHIP IC	23	13
A201	CHIP IC	34	33
A301	CHIP IC	31	29
A302	CHIP IC	39	37

\* 取付方向B、C、Dの値は取付方向Aと同様の値となります。

Value of mounting B, C and D are similar to mounting A.

入力電圧 $V_{in}$ Input Voltage		$\Delta T$ Temperature Rise ( $^{\circ}C$ )	
		100VAC	200VAC
部品番号 Location No.	部品名 Part name	取付方向 Mounting A	
R4	RESISTOR	59	56
T2	CURRENT TRANS	59	59
T3	TRANS	79	78
T4	TRANS	28	27
L1	BALUN	39	9
L2	BALUN	32	8
L7	CHOKE COIL	24	15
L51	CHOKE COIL	60	59
C13	E.CAP.	9	9
C53	E.CAP.	23	24
C54	E.CAP.	11	11
C55	E.CAP.	27	27
C56	E.CAP.	14	14
C57	E.CAP.	14	15
C62	E.CAP.	11	10
PC201	PHOTO COUPLER	23	22
PD801	LED	6	6

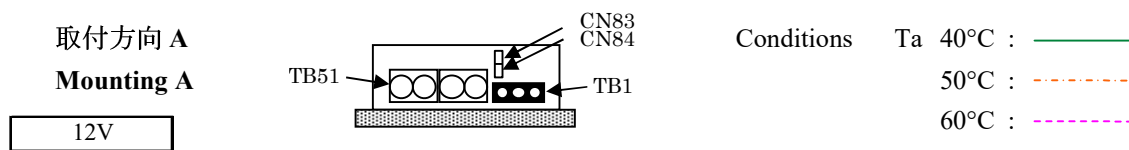
\* 取付方向B、C、Dの値は取付方向Aと同様の値となります。

Value of mounting B, C and D are similar to mounting A.

### 4. 電解コンデンサ推定寿命計算値 Electrolytic Capacitor Lifetime

MODEL : RWS1500B

空冷条件: 強制空冷 Cooling condition: Forced air cooling

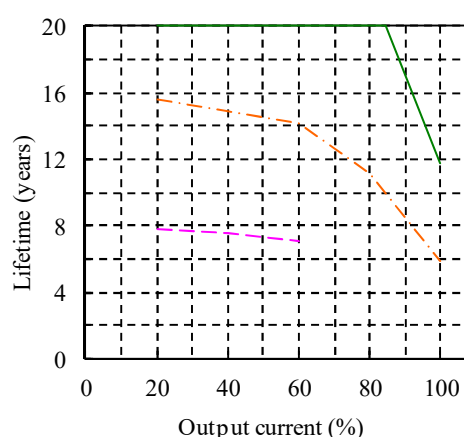
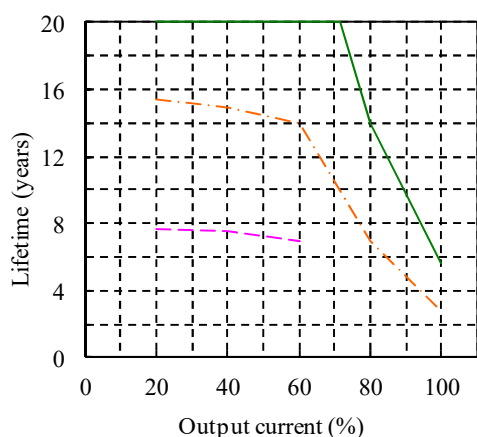


V<sub>in</sub> = 100VAC

Load	Lifetime (years)		
	40°C	50°C	60°C
20%	20.0	15.4	7.7
40%	20.0	14.9	7.5
60%	20.0	14.0	7.0
80%	14.0	7.0	-
100%	5.7	2.8	-

V<sub>in</sub> = 200VAC

Load	Lifetime (years)		
	40°C	50°C	60°C
20%	20.0	15.6	7.8
40%	20.0	14.9	7.5
60%	20.0	14.2	7.1
80%	20.0	11.1	-
100%	11.8	5.9	-



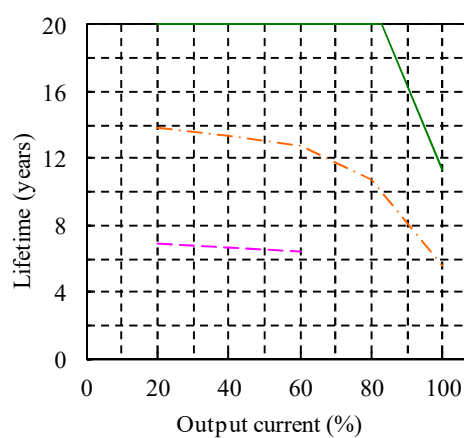
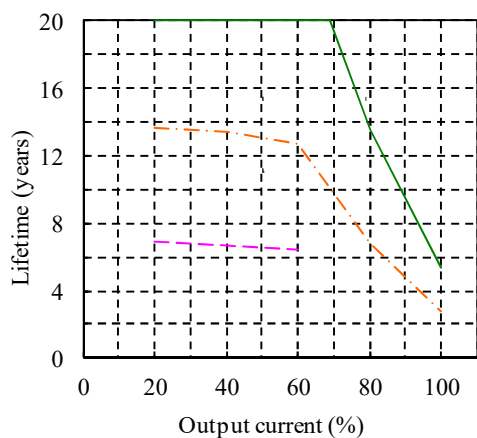
15V

V<sub>in</sub> = 100VAC

Load	Lifetime (years)		
	40°C	50°C	60°C
20%	20.0	13.7	6.9
40%	20.0	13.4	6.7
60%	20.0	12.7	6.4
80%	13.5	6.8	-
100%	5.4	2.7	-

V<sub>in</sub> = 200VAC

Load	Lifetime (years)		
	40°C	50°C	60°C
20%	20.0	13.8	6.9
40%	20.0	13.4	6.7
60%	20.0	12.8	6.4
80%	20.0	10.7	-
100%	11.3	5.6	-



上記推定寿命は、弊社計算方法により算出した値であり、封口ゴムの劣化等の影響を含めておりません。

The lifetime is calculated based on our method and doesn't include the seal rubber degradation effect etc.

取付方向B、C、Dの寿命は取付方向Aと同様の寿命となります。

Lifetime of mounting B, C and D are similar to mounting A.

Conditions Ta 40°C : ———  
 50°C : - - - -  
 60°C : ······

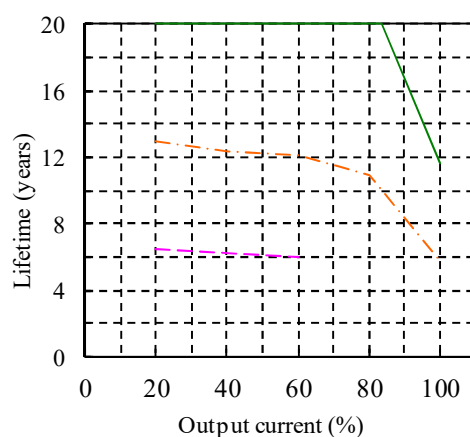
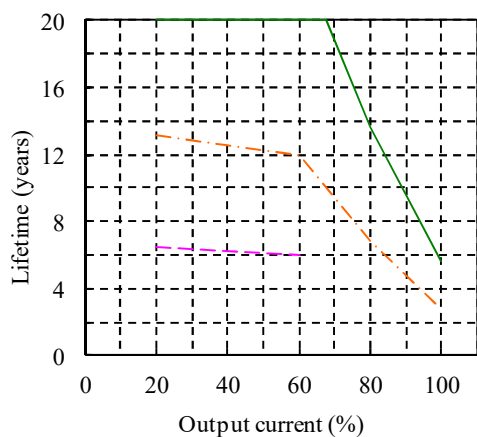
24V

Vin = 100VAC

Load	Ta	Lifetime (years)		
		40°C	50°C	60°C
20%		20.0	13.1	6.5
40%		20.0	12.6	6.3
60%		20.0	12.0	6.0
80%		13.6	6.8	-
100%		5.7	2.8	-

Vin = 200VAC

Load	Ta	Lifetime (years)		
		40°C	50°C	60°C
20%		20.0	13.0	6.5
40%		20.0	12.4	6.2
60%		20.0	12.1	6.0
80%		20.0	10.9	-
100%		11.6	5.8	-



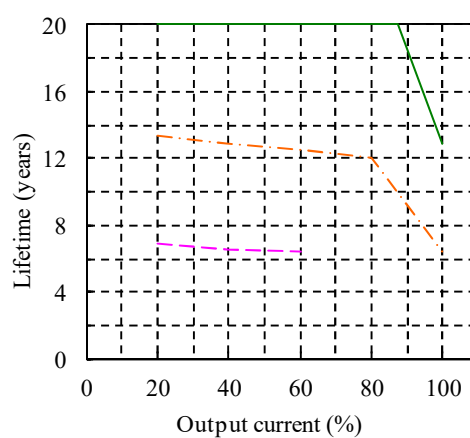
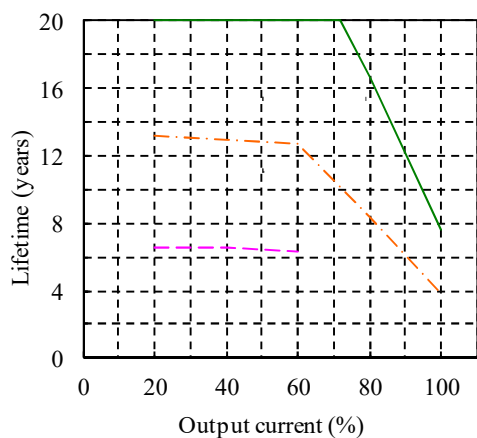
36V

Vin = 100VAC

Load	Ta	Lifetime (years)		
		40°C	50°C	60°C
20%		20.0	13.2	6.6
40%		20.0	13.0	6.5
60%		20.0	12.7	6.3
80%		16.6	8.3	-
100%		7.6	3.8	-

Vin = 200VAC

Load	Ta	Lifetime (years)		
		40°C	50°C	60°C
20%		20.0	13.4	6.9
40%		20.0	12.9	6.5
60%		20.0	12.5	6.4
80%		20.0	12.0	-
100%		12.9	6.4	-



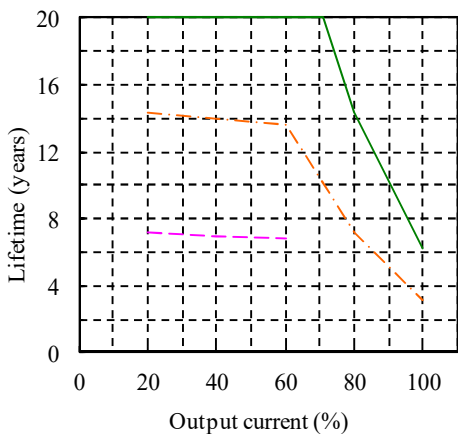
上記推定寿命は、弊社計算方法により算出した値であり、封口ゴムの劣化等の影響を含めておりません。  
 The lifetime is calculated based on our method and doesn't include the seal rubber degradation effect etc.  
 取付方向B、C、Dの寿命は取付方向Aと同様の寿命となります。  
 Lifetime of mounting B, C and D are similar to mounting A.

Conditions Ta 40°C : ———  
 50°C : - - - - -  
 60°C : ·····

48V

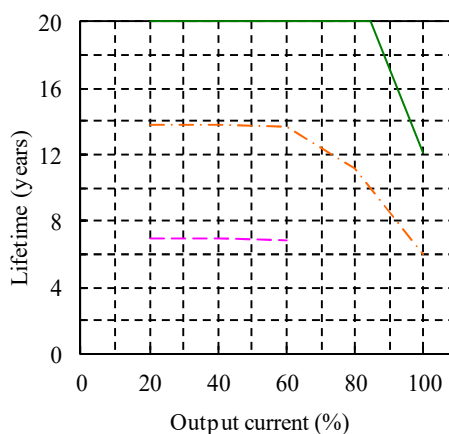
V<sub>in</sub> = 100VAC

Load	Ta	Lifetime (years)		
		40°C	50°C	60°C
20%		20.0	14.4	7.2
40%		20.0	14.0	7.0
60%		20.0	13.6	6.8
80%		14.4	7.2	-
100%		6.2	3.1	-



V<sub>in</sub> = 200VAC

Load	Ta	Lifetime (years)		
		40°C	50°C	60°C
20%		20.0	13.8	6.9
40%		20.0	13.8	6.9
60%		20.0	13.7	6.8
80%		20.0	11.2	-
100%		12.1	6.0	-



上記推定寿命は、弊社計算方法により算出した値であり、封口ゴムの劣化等の影響を含めておりません。  
 The lifetime is calculated based on our method and doesn't include the seal rubber degradation effect etc.  
 取付方向B、C、Dの寿命は取付方向Aと同様の寿命となります。  
 Lifetime of mounting B, C and D are similar to mounting A.

## 5. アブノーマル試験 Abnormal Test

MODEL : RWS1500B-12

## (1) 試験条件 Test Conditions

Input : 265VAC Output : 12V, 125A (100%) Ta : 25°C

## (2) 試験結果 Test Results

(Da : Damaged)

No.	Test position		Test mode		Test result											記事 Note		
	部品No. Location No.	試験端子 Test point	ショート Short	オープン Open	a 発火 Fire	b 発煙 Smoke	c 破裂 Burst	d 異臭 Smell	e 赤熱 Red hot	f 破損 Damaged	g ヒューズ断 Fuse blown	h O V P	i O C P	j 出力断 No output	k 変化なし No change		l その他 Others	
1	Q1	D-S	○								○			○			Fuse : F1	
2		D-G	○							○	○			○			Fuse : F1 Da : Q1	
3		G-S	○											○				
4		D		○												○		入力電力増加 Input power increase
5		S		○												○		入力電力増加 Input power increase
6		G		○							○	○			○			Fuse : F1 Da : Q1
7	Q5	D-S	○							○	○			○			Fuse : F2 Da : Q6	
8		D-G	○							○	○			○			Fuse : F2 Da : A201, A301, A302, Q5, Q6, D309, D310	
9		G-S	○											○				
10		D		○										○				
11		S		○										○				
12		G		○							○	○			○			Fuse : F2 Da : Q5, Q6
13	Q6	D-S	○							○	○			○			Fuse : F2 Da : Q5	
14		D-G	○							○	○			○			Fuse : F2 Da : A302, Q5, Q6	
15		G-S	○											○				
16		D		○										○				
17		S		○										○				
18		G		○							○	○			○			Fuse : F2 Da : Q5, Q6

(Da : Damaged)

No.	Test position		Test mode		Test result											記事 Note	
	部品No.	試験端子	ショート	オープン	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k		l
Location No.	Test point	Short	Open	Fire	Smoke	Burst	Smell	Red hot	Damaged	Fuse blown	OVP	OC P	No output	No change	Others		
19	D51	A-K	○										○	○			
20		A/K		○												○	入力電力増加 Input power increase
21	D54	A-K	○										○	○			
22		A/K		○												○	入力電力増加 Input power increase
23	C12		○							○	○			○			Fuse : F1 Da : A103, Q1-Q4, Q101, SR1, D103-D105
24				○											○		
25	C53		○										○	○			
26				○												○	出力リップル増加 Output ripple increase
27	D1	AC-AC	○							○				○			Fuse : F1
28		DC-DC	○							○				○			Fuse : F1
29		AC-DC	○							○				○			Fuse : F1
30		AC		○												○	入力電力増加 Input power increase
31		DC		○												○	入力電力増加 Input power increase
32	D3	A-K	○							○	○			○			Fuse : F1 Da : Q1-Q4, Q101, SR1
33		A/K		○						○	○			○			Fuse : F1 Da : Q1-Q4
34	SR1	A-K	○												○		
35		A-G	○												○		
36		K-G	○												○		
37		A/K		○						○	○			○			Fuse : F1 Da : Q1-Q4, TFR1, TFR2
38		G		○						○	○			○			Fuse : F1 Da : Q1-Q4, TFR1, TFR2



(Da : Damaged)

No.	Test position		Test mode		Test result											記事 Note	
	部品No.	試験端子	ショート	オープン	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k		l
	Location No.	Test point	Short	Open	発火 Fire	発煙 Smoke	破裂 Burst	異臭 Smell	赤熱 Red hot	破損 Damaged	ヒューズ断 Fuse blown	OVP	OC P	出力断 No output	変化なし No change	その他 Others	
39	T2	1-2	○												○		
40		3-4	○												○		
41		1/2		○										○			
42		3/4		○											○		
43	T3	3-6	○											○			
44		9-11	○										○	○			
45		9-13	○										○	○			
46		11-13	○										○	○			
47		17-18	○							○				○		○	Da : T3 FAN停止後出力断 No output after fan stop
48		3,4/6,7		○										○			
49		9,10,19		○										○	○		
50		11,12,22		○										○	○		
51	13,15,20,21		○										○				
52	17/18		○										○		○	FAN停止後出力断 No output after fan stop	
53	T4	1-2	○											○			
54		4-5	○											○			
55		7-8	○											○			
56		1/2		○										○			
57		4/5		○										○			
58		7/8		○										○			

## 6. 振動試験 Vibration Test

MODEL : RWS1500B-12

### (1) 振動試験種類 Vibration Test Class

掃引振動数耐久試験 Frequency variable endurance test

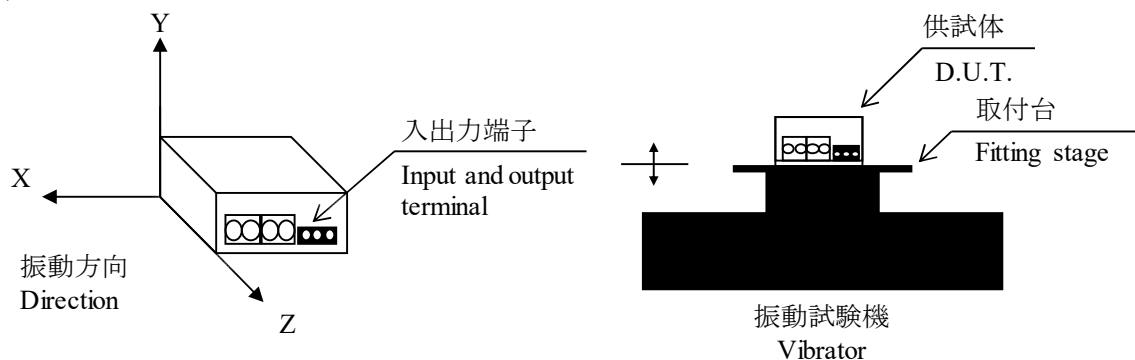
### (2) 使用振動試験装置 Equipment Used

IMV (株) 製 VS-1031-200  
IMV CORP.

### (3) 試験条件 Test Conditions

- |                                      |                         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| • 周波数範囲 : 10 - 55Hz                  | • 振動方向 : X, Y, Z        |
| Sweep frequency                      | Direction               |
| • 掃引時間 : 1.0分間                       | • 試験時間 : 各方向共 1時間       |
| Sweep time 1.0min                    | Sweep count 1 hour each |
| • 加速度 : 一定 19.6m/s <sup>2</sup> (2G) |                         |
| Acceleration Constant                |                         |

### (4) 試験方法 Test Method



### (5) 判定条件 Acceptable Conditions

1. 破損しない事  
Not to be broken.
2. 試験後の出力に異常がない事  
No abnormal output after test.

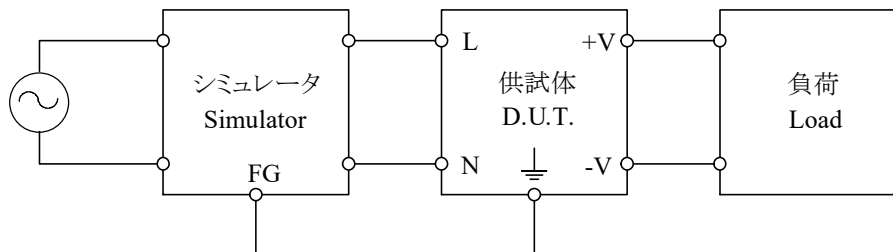
### (6) 試験結果 Test Results

合格 OK

## 7. ノイズシミュレート試験 Noise Simulate Test

MODEL : RWS1500B-36

## (1) 試験回路及び測定器 Test Circuit and Equipment



シミュレータ : INS-4320(A) (ノイズ研究所)  
 Simulator (Noise Laboratory Co.,LTD)

## (2) 試験条件 Test Conditions

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| • 入力電圧 : 100、230VAC<br>Input voltage | • ノイズ電圧 : 0 - 2kV<br>Noise level          |
| • 出力電圧 : 定格<br>Output voltage Rated  | • 位相 : 0 - 360 deg<br>Phase               |
| • 出力電流 : 0%、100%<br>Output current   | • 極性 : +、-<br>Polarity                    |
| • 周囲温度 : 25°C<br>Ambient temperature | • 印加モード : コモン、ノーマル<br>Mode Common, Normal |
| • パルス幅 : 50 - 1000ns<br>Pulse width  | • トリガ選択 : Line<br>Trigger select          |

## (3) 判定条件 Acceptable Conditions

1. 試験中、5%を超える出力電圧の変動のない事  
The regulation of output voltage must not exceed 5% of initial value during test.
2. 試験後の出力電圧は初期値から変動していない事  
The output voltage must be within the regulation of specification after the test.
3. 発煙・発火のない事  
Smoke and fire are not allowed.

## (4) 試験結果 Test Results

合格 OK

## 8. 熱衝撃試験 Thermal Shock Test

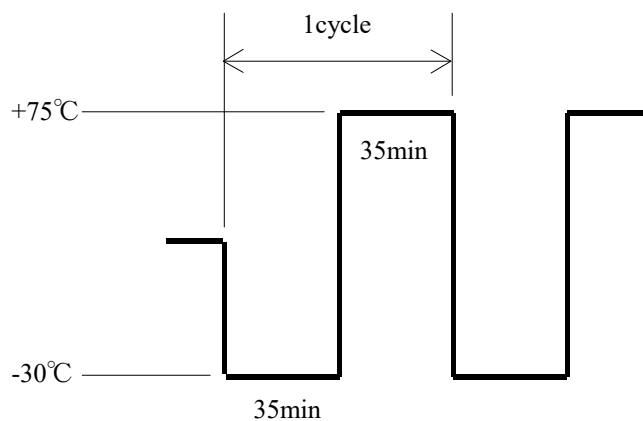
MODEL : RWS1500B-24

### (1) 使用冷熱衝撃装置 Equipment Used (Thermal Shock Chamber)

ESPEC(株) 製 TSA-71H-W  
ESPEC CORP.

### (2) 試験条件 Test Conditions

- 電源周囲温度 :  $-30^{\circ}\text{C} \leftrightarrow 75^{\circ}\text{C}$   
Ambient Temperature
- 試験時間 : 図参照  
Test Time Refer to Dwg.
- 試験サイクル : 100 サイクル  
Test Cycle 100 Cycles
- 非動作  
Not Operating



### (3) 試験方法 Test Method

初期測定の後、供試品を試験槽に入れ、上記サイクルで試験を行う。100サイクル後に、供試品を常温常湿下に1時間放置し、出力に異常がない事を確認する。

Before testing, check if there is no abnormal output, then put the D.U.T. in testing chamber, and test it according to the above cycle. 100 cycles later, leave it for 1 hour at the room temperature, then check if there is no abnormal output.

### (4) 判定条件 Acceptable Conditions

試験後の出力に異常がない事  
No abnormal output after test.

### (5) 試験結果 Test Results

合格 OK

## 9. FAN期待寿命 Fan Life Expectancy

MODEL : RWS1500B

### (1) 使用製品名 Part Name

9G0612H40021 (SANYO DENKI CORP.)

### (2) 期待寿命 Life Expectancy

メーカーによるファン単体の期待寿命データを示す(残存率90%)。

また、ファン排気温度測定箇所は、Fig. 1に示す。

The data shows fan life expectancy for fan only by manufacture (90% survival rate).

Fig. 1 shows measuring point of fan exhaust temperature.

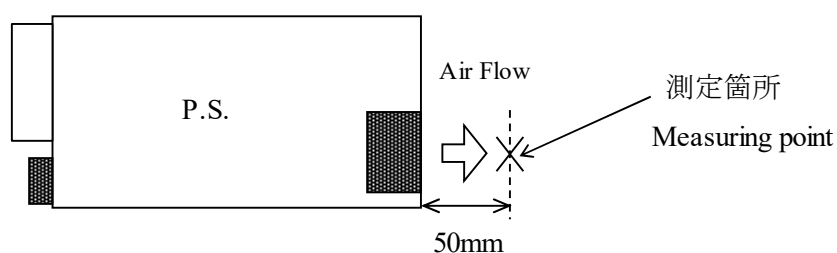
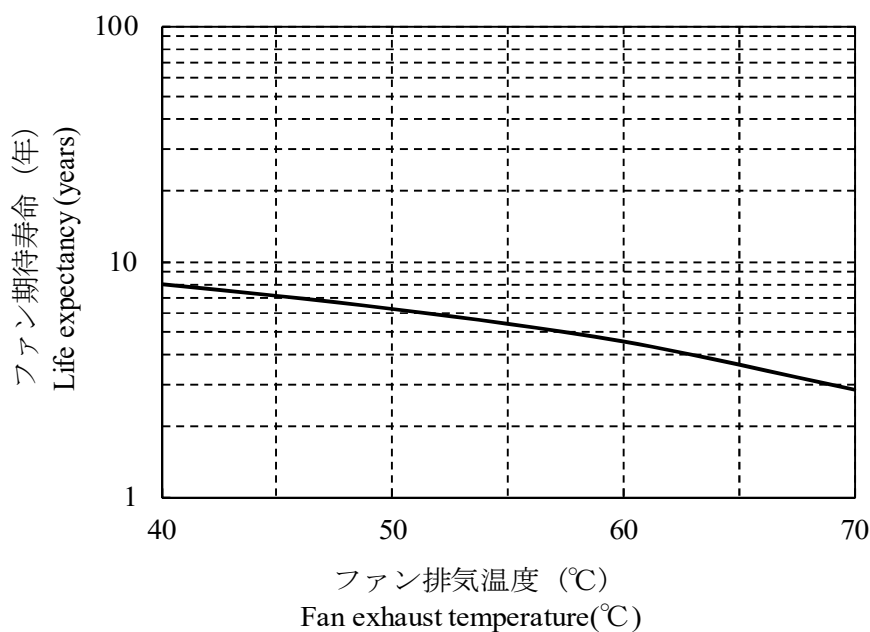


Fig. 1 ファン排気温度測定箇所  
Measuring point of fan exhaust temperature.

\* 電源の吸排気温度差は $I_o=100\%$ で約 $16^{\circ}\text{C}$ です。

The difference between the intake temperature and the exhaust temperature of the power supply is about  $16^{\circ}\text{C}$  at  $I_o=100\%$ .

## 10. MTBF計算値 Calculated Values of MTBF

### (1) 部品ストレス解析法MTBF Parts stress reliability prediction MTBF

MODEL : RWS1500B-24 /RF

#### 算出方法 Calculating Method

Telcordiaの部品ストレス解析法(\*1)で算出されています。

故障率 $\lambda_{ss}$ は、それぞれの部品ごとに電気ストレスと動作温度によって決定されます。

Calculated based on parts stress reliability prediction of Telcordia (\*1).

Individual failure rate  $\lambda_{ss}$  is calculated by the electric stress and temperature rise of the each part.

\*1: Telcordia document “Reliability Prediction Procedure for Electronic Equipment”  
(Document number SR-332, Issue3)

<算出式>

$$MTBF = \frac{1}{\lambda_{equip}} = \frac{1}{\pi_E \sum_{i=1}^m (N_i \cdot \lambda_{ssi})} \times 10^9 \text{ 時間 (Hours)}$$

$$\lambda_{ssi} = \lambda_{Gi} \cdot \pi_{Qi} \cdot \pi_{Si} \cdot \pi_{Ti}$$

$\lambda_{equip}$  : 全機器故障率 (FITs) Total equipment failure rate (FITs = Failures in  $10^9$  hours)

$\lambda_{Gi}$  : i 番目の部品に対する基礎故障率 Generic failure rate for the ith part

$\pi_{Qi}$  : i 番目の部品に対する品質ファクタ Quality factor for the ith part

$\pi_{Si}$  : i 番目の部品に対するストレスファクタ Stress factor for the ith part

$\pi_{Ti}$  : i 番目の部品に対する温度ファクタ Temperature factor for the ith part

$m$  : 異なる部品の数 Number of different part types

$N_i$  : i 番目の部品の個数 Quantity of ith part type

$\pi_E$  : 機器の環境ファクタ Equipment environmental factor

#### MTBF値 MTBF Values

##### 条件 Conditions

- |                                |                                       |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| • 入力電圧 : 230VAC                | • 出力電圧、電流 : 24VDC, 63A(100%)          |
| Input voltage                  | Output voltage & current              |
| • 環境ファクタ : GB (Ground, Benign) | • 取付方法 : 標準取付A                        |
| Environmental factor           | Mounting method : Standard mounting A |

SR-332, Issue3

$MTBF(Ta=25^{\circ}C) \cong \underline{\underline{1,568,578 \text{ 時間 (Hours)}}$

$MTBF(Ta=40^{\circ}C) \cong \underline{\underline{829,535 \text{ 時間 (Hours)}}$

## (2) 部品点数法MTBF Part count reliability prediction MTBF

MODEL : RWS1500B-24 /RF

## 算出方法 Calculating Method

JEITA (RCR-9102B) の部品点数法で算出されています。

それぞれの部品ごとに、部品故障率 $\lambda_G$ が与えられ、各々の点数によって決定されます。

Calculated based on part count reliability prediction of JEITA (RCR-9102B).

Individual failure rates  $\lambda_G$  is given to each part and MTBF is calculated by the count of each part.

&lt;算出式&gt;

$$MTBF = \frac{1}{\lambda_{equip}} \times 10^6 = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n n_i (\lambda_G \pi_Q)_i} \times 10^6 \text{ 時間 (Hours)}$$

$\lambda_{equip}$  : 全機器故障率 (故障数 /  $10^6$ 時間)  
Total equipment failure rate (Failure /  $10^6$ Hours)

$\lambda_G$  : i 番目の同属部品に対する故障率 (故障数 /  $10^6$ 時間)  
Generic failure rate for the ith generic part (Failure /  $10^6$ Hours)

$n_i$  : i 番目の同属部品の個数  
Quantity of ith generic part

$n$  : 異なった同属部品のカテゴリーの数  
Number of different generic part categories

$\pi_Q$  : i 番目の同属部品に対する品質ファクタ ( $\pi_Q=1$ )  
Generic quality factor for the ith generic part ( $\pi_Q=1$ )

## MTBF値 MTBF Values

G<sub>F</sub> : 地上、固定 (Ground, Fixed)

RCR-9102B

MTBF ≒ 44,691 時間 (Hours)

## 11. 部品デレーティング Components Derating

MODEL : RWS1500B-12 /RF

### (1) 算出方法 Calculating Method

#### (a) 測定方法 Measuring method

・取付方法 Mounting method	: 標準取付 : A Standard mounting : A	・周囲温度 Ambient temperature	: 50°C
・入力電圧 Input voltage	: 100, 200VAC	・出力電圧、電流 Output voltage & current	: 12V, 125A(100%)

#### (b) 半導体 Semiconductors

ケース温度、消費電力、熱抵抗より使用状態の接合点温度を求め最大定格接合点温度との比較を求めました。

Compared with maximum junction temperature and actual one which is calculated based on case temperature, power dissipation and thermal impedance.

#### (c) IC、抵抗、コンデンサ等 IC, Resistors, Capacitors, etc.

周囲温度、使用状態、消費電力など、個々の値は設計基準内に入っています。

Ambient temperature, operating condition, power dissipation and so on are within derating criteria.

#### (d) 熱抵抗算出方法 Calculating method of thermal impedance

$$\theta_{j-c} = \frac{T_j(\max) - T_c}{P_j(\max)} \qquad \theta_{j-l} = \frac{T_j(\max) - T_l}{P_j(\max)}$$

$T_c$  : デレーティングの始まるケース温度 一般に25°C  
Case Temperature at Start Point of Derating; 25°C in General

$T_l$  : デレーティングの始まるリード温度 一般に25°C  
Lead Temperature at Start Point of Derating; 25°C in General

$P_j(\max)$  : 最大接合点(チャンネル)損失  
( $P_{ch}(\max)$ ) Maximum Junction (channel) Dissipation

$T_j(\max)$  : 最大接合点(チャンネル)温度  
( $T_{ch}(\max)$ ) Maximum Junction (channel) Temperature

$\theta_{j-c}$  : 接合点(チャンネル)からケースまでの熱抵抗  
( $\theta_{ch-c}$ ) Thermal Impedance between Junction (channel) and Case

$\theta_{j-l}$  : 接合点(チャンネル)からリードまでの熱抵抗  
( $\theta_{ch-l}$ ) Thermal Impedance between Junction (channel) and Lead



## (2) 部品ダイレーティング表 Component Derating List

部品番号 Location No.	$V_{in} = 100VAC$	Load = 125A (100 %)	$T_a = 50^{\circ}C$
Q1-Q4 IPP65R074C6 INFINEON	$T_{ch} (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pch = 16.9 W $T_{ch} = T_c + ((\theta_{ch-c}) \times Pch) = 116.4^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 77.6 %	$\theta_{ch-c} = 0.26^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 62^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 112^{\circ}C$
Q5 R6047ENZ1C9 ROHM	$T_{ch} (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pch = 9.7 W $T_{ch} = T_c + ((\theta_{ch-c}) \times Pch) = 104.1^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 69.4 %	$\theta_{ch-c} = 1.04^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 44^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 94^{\circ}C$
Q6 R6047ENZ1C9 ROHM	$T_{ch} (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pch = 10.7 W $T_{ch} = T_c + ((\theta_{ch-c}) \times Pch) = 100.2^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 66.8 %	$\theta_{ch-c} = 1.04^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 39^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 89^{\circ}C$
D1,D2 D25XB60 SHINDENGEN	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 14.5 W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 125.5^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 83.7%	$\theta_{j-c} = 1.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 61^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 111^{\circ}C$
D3 STPSC12H065 STMICRO	$T_j (max) = 175^{\circ}C$ Pd = 8.9 W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 114.5^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 65.5 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 1.4^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 52^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 102^{\circ}C$
D51-D53 S60JC10V SHINDENGEN	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 13.5W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 126.8^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 84.6 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 0.5^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 70^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 120^{\circ}C$
D54-D56 S60JC10V SHINDENGEN	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 13.5W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 141.8^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 94.6 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 0.5^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 85^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 135^{\circ}C$
SR1 VS-40TTS12 VISHAY	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 8.3 W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 97.7^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 65.2 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 0.8^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 41^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 91^{\circ}C$
A51 BA17812CP ROHM	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 4.4 W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 105.2^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 70.2 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 3.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 42^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 92^{\circ}C$

部品番号 Location No.	$V_{in} = 100VAC$	Load = 125A (100 %)	$T_a = 50^{\circ}C$
D101 CRH01 TOSHIBA	$T_j (\max) = 150^{\circ}C$ $P_d = 15 \text{ mW}$ $T_j = T_l + ((\theta_{j-l}) \times P_d) = 56.5^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 37.7 %	$\theta_{j-l} = 30.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_l = 6^{\circ}C$	$T_l = 56^{\circ}C$
D210 CRH01 TOSHIBA	$T_j (\max) = 150^{\circ}C$ $P_d = 157 \text{ mW}$ $T_j = T_l + ((\theta_{j-l}) \times P_d) = 72.8^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 48.6 %	$\theta_{j-l} = 30.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_l = 18^{\circ}C$	$T_l = 68^{\circ}C$
D501-D504 CRH01 TOSHIBA	$T_j (\max) = 150^{\circ}C$ $P_d = 233 \text{ mW}$ $T_j = T_l + ((\theta_{j-l}) \times P_d) = 90.0^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 60.0 %	$\theta_{j-l} = 30.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_l = 33^{\circ}C$	$T_l = 83^{\circ}C$
PC201 TLP385 (LED) TOSHIBA	$T_j (\max) = 125^{\circ}C$ $P_d = 18 \text{ mW}$ $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times P_d) = 64.4^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 51.6 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 130.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 12^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 62^{\circ}C$
PD801 SML-A12M8T ROHM	$I_f = 4.5 \text{ mA}$ Allowable $I_f (\max) = 21 \text{ mA}$ (at $T_a = 71^{\circ}C$ ) D.F. = 21.4%	$\Delta T_c = 21^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 71^{\circ}C$

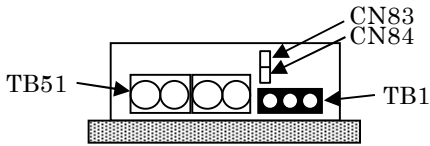
部品番号 Location No.	$V_{in} = 200VAC$	Load = 125A (100 %)	$T_a = 50^{\circ}C$
Q1-Q4 IPP65R074C6 INFINEON	$T_{ch-c} (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pch = 3.2 W $T_{ch} = T_c + ((\theta_{ch-c}) \times Pch) = 81.9^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 54.6 %	$\theta_{ch-c} = 0.26^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 31^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 81^{\circ}C$
Q5 R6047ENZ1C9 ROHM	$T_{ch-c} (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pch = 9.7 W $T_{ch} = T_c + ((\theta_{ch-c}) \times Pch) = 100.1^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 66.8 %	$\theta_{ch-c} = 1.04^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 40^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 90^{\circ}C$
Q6 R6047ENZ1C9 ROHM	$T_{ch-c} (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pch = 10.7 W $T_{ch} = T_c + ((\theta_{ch-c}) \times Pch) = 96.2^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 64.2 %	$\theta_{ch-c} = 1.04^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 35^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 85^{\circ}C$
D1,D2 D25XB60 SHINDENGEN	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 7.1 W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 88.1^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 58.8 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 1.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 31^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 81^{\circ}C$
D3 STPSC12H065 STMicro	$T_j (max) = 175^{\circ}C$ Pd = 8.6 W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 94.1^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 53.8 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 1.4^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 32^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 82^{\circ}C$
D51-D53 S60JC10V SHINDENGEN	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 13.5W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 124.8^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 83.2 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 0.5^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 68^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 118^{\circ}C$
D54-D56 S60JC10V SHINDENGEN	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 13.5W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 140.8^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 93.9 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 0.5^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 84^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 134^{\circ}C$
SR1 VS-40TTS12 VISHAY	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 8.0 W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 83.4^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 55.6 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 0.8^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 27^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 77^{\circ}C$
A51 BA17812CP ROHM	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 4.4 W $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 101.2^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 67.5 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 3.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 38^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 88^{\circ}C$

部品番号 Location No.	$V_{in} = 200VAC$	Load = 125A (100 %)	$T_a = 50^{\circ}C$
D101 CRH01 TOSHIBA	$T_j (\max) = 150^{\circ}C$ $P_d = 15 \text{ mW}$ $T_j = T_l + ((\theta_{j-l}) \times P_d) = 54.5^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 36.4 %	$\theta_{j-l} = 30.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_l = 4^{\circ}C$	$T_l = 54^{\circ}C$
D210 CRH01 TOSHIBA	$T_j (\max) = 150^{\circ}C$ $P_d = 157 \text{ mW}$ $T_j = T_l + ((\theta_{j-l}) \times P_d) = 71.8^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 47.9 %	$\theta_{j-l} = 30.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_l = 17^{\circ}C$	$T_l = 67^{\circ}C$
D501-D504 CRH01 TOSHIBA	$T_j (\max) = 150^{\circ}C$ $P_d = 233 \text{ mW}$ $T_j = T_l + ((\theta_{j-l}) \times P_d) = 87.0^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 58.0 %	$\theta_{j-l} = 30.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_l = 30^{\circ}C$	$T_l = 80^{\circ}C$
PC201 TLP385 (LED) TOSHIBA	$T_j (\max) = 125^{\circ}C$ $P_d = 18 \text{ mW}$ $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times P_d) = 60.4^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 48.4 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 130.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 8^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 58^{\circ}C$
PD801 SML-A12M8T ROHM	$I_f = 4.5 \text{ mA}$ Allowable $I_f (\max) = 22.6 \text{ mA}$ (at $T_a = 66^{\circ}C$ ) D.F. = 20.5%	$\Delta T_c = 16^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 66^{\circ}C$

12. 主要部品温度上昇値 Main Components Temperature Rise  $\Delta T$  List

MODEL : RWS1500B-12 /RF

## (1) 測定条件 Measuring Conditions

取付方法 Mounting Method  (標準取付 : A) (Standard Mounting : A)	Mounting A	
		
入力電圧 $V_{in}$ Input Voltage	100VAC	200VAC
出力電圧 $V_{out}$ Output Voltage	12VDC	
出力電流 $I_{out}$ Output Current	125A(100%)	

## (2) 測定結果 Measuring Results

入力電圧 $V_{in}$ Input Voltage		$\Delta T$ Temperature Rise ( $^{\circ}C$ )	
		100VAC	200VAC
部品番号 Location No.	部品名 Part name	取付方向 Mounting A	
Q1	MOS FET	62	30
Q2	MOS FET	62	31
Q3	MOS FET	60	31
Q4	MOS FET	58	31
Q5	MOS FET	44	40
Q6	MOS FET	39	35
Q101	CHIP MOS FET	6	4
Q104	CHIP TRANSISTOR	13	14
Q105	CHIP TRANSISTOR	8	8
D1	BRIDGE DIODE	61	31
D2	BRIDGE DIODE	51	26
D3	DIODE	52	32
D51	S.B.D.	70	68
D52	S.B.D.	70	68
D53	S.B.D.	70	68
D54	S.B.D.	82	80
D55	S.B.D.	83	81
D56	S.B.D.	85	84
SR1	THYRISTOR	41	27
A51	IC	42	38
A103	CHIP IC	7	7
A201	CHIP IC	18	17
A301	CHIP IC	13	15
A302	CHIP IC	13	15

\* 取付方向B、C、Dの値は取付方向Aと同様の値となります。

Value of mounting B, C and D are similar to mounting A.

入力電圧 $V_{in}$ Input Voltage		$\Delta T$ Temperature Rise ( $^{\circ}C$ )	
		100VAC	200VAC
部品番号 Location No.	部品名 Part name	取付方向 Mounting A	
		R4	RESISTOR
T2	CURRENT TRANS	23	22
T3	TRANS	62	59
T4	TRANS	13	12
L1	BALUN	41	14
L2	BALUN	38	13
L7	CHOKE COIL	21	14
L51	CHOKE COIL	57	55
C13	E.CAP.	9	7
C53	E.CAP.	29	26
C54	E.CAP.	28	25
C55	E.CAP.	41	39
C56	E.CAP.	39	37
C57	E.CAP.	40	38
C62	E.CAP.	19	15
PC201	PHOTO COUPLER	12	8
PD801	LED	21	16

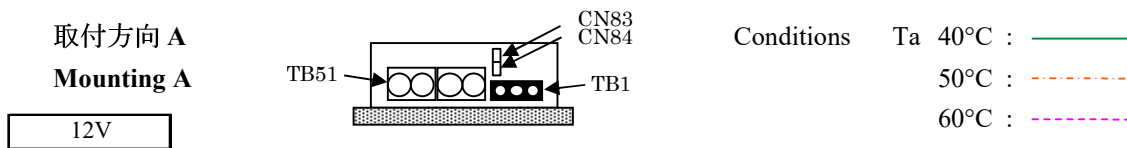
\* 取付方向B、C、Dの値は取付方向Aと同様の値となります。

Value of mounting B, C and D are similar to mounting A.

13. 電解コンデンサ推定寿命計算値 Electrolytic Capacitor Lifetime

MODEL : RWS1500B /RF

空冷条件：強制空冷 Cooling condition: Forced air cooling

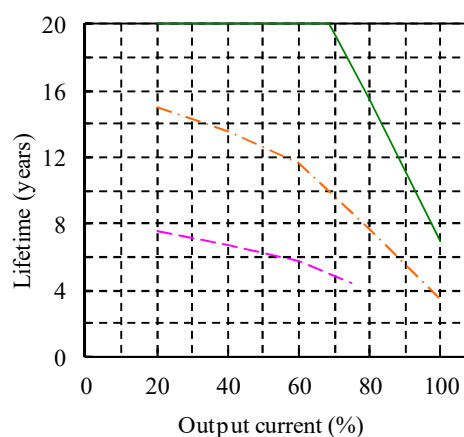
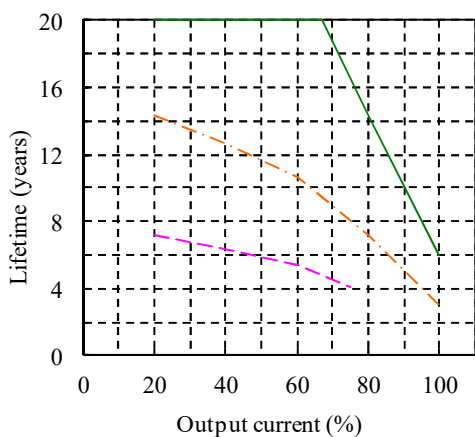


V<sub>in</sub> = 100VAC

Load	Ta Lifetime (years)		
	40°C	50°C	60°C
20%	20.0	14.4	7.2
40%	20.0	12.7	6.4
60%	20.0	10.7	5.4
80%	14.3	7.2	-
100%	6.0	3.0	-

V<sub>in</sub> = 200VAC

Load	Ta Lifetime (years)		
	40°C	50°C	60°C
20%	20.0	15.0	7.5
40%	20.0	13.5	6.7
60%	20.0	11.6	5.8
80%	15.5	7.7	-
100%	7.0	3.5	-



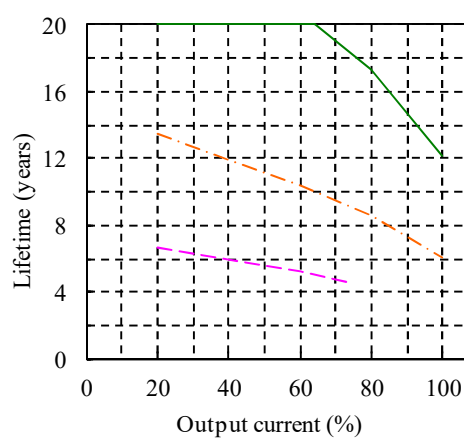
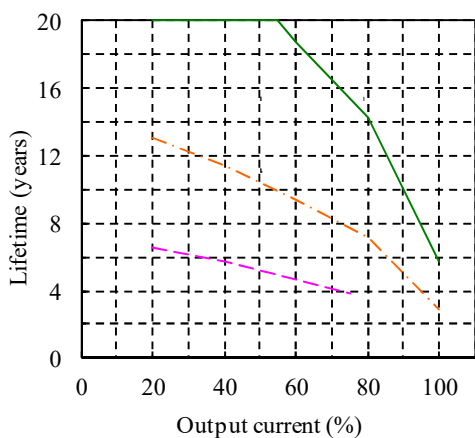
15V

V<sub>in</sub> = 100VAC

Load	Ta Lifetime (years)		
	40°C	50°C	60°C
20%	20.0	13.1	6.5
40%	20.0	11.4	5.7
60%	18.8	9.4	4.7
80%	14.3	7.1	-
100%	5.7	2.9	-

V<sub>in</sub> = 200VAC

Load	Ta Lifetime (years)		
	40°C	50°C	60°C
20%	20.0	13.5	6.7
40%	20.0	11.9	5.9
60%	20.0	10.4	5.2
80%	17.3	8.6	-
100%	12.2	6.1	-



上記推定寿命は、弊社計算方法により算出した値であり、封口ゴムの劣化等の影響を含めておりません。

The lifetime is calculated based on our method and doesn't include the seal rubber degradation effect etc.

取付方向B、C、Dの寿命は取付方向Aと同様の寿命となります。

Lifetime of mounting B, C and D are similar to mounting A.

Conditions Ta 40°C : —  
 50°C : - - -  
 60°C : ····

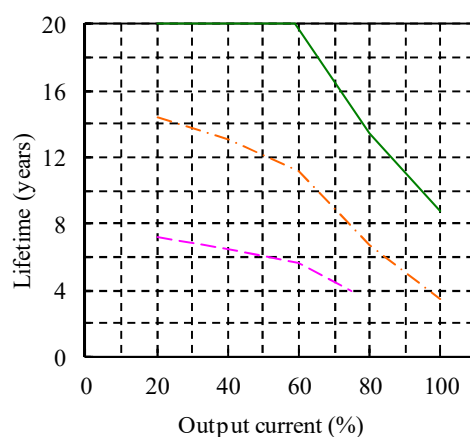
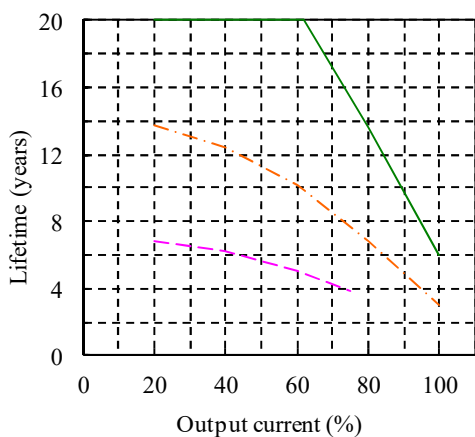
24V

Vin = 100VAC

Load	Ta	Lifetime (years)		
		40°C	50°C	60°C
20%		20.0	13.8	6.9
40%		20.0	12.4	6.2
60%		20.0	10.2	5.1
80%		13.6	6.8	-
100%		6.0	3.0	-

Vin = 200VAC

Load	Ta	Lifetime (years)		
		40°C	50°C	60°C
20%		20.0	14.4	7.2
40%		20.0	13.1	6.5
60%		20.0	11.2	5.6
80%		13.4	6.7	-
100%		8.7	3.5	-



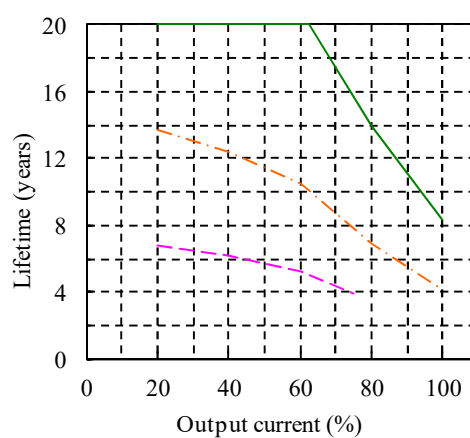
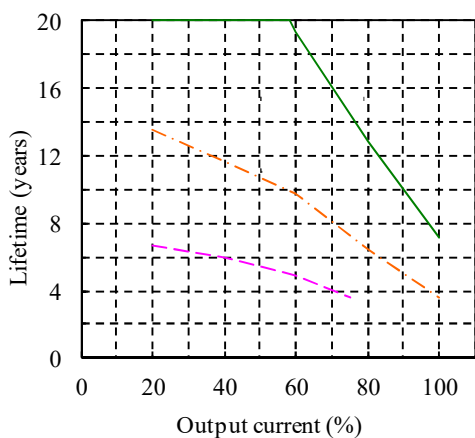
36V

Vin = 100VAC

Load	Ta	Lifetime (years)		
		40°C	50°C	60°C
20%		20.0	13.5	6.7
40%		20.0	11.7	5.9
60%		19.4	9.7	4.9
80%		12.8	6.4	-
100%		7.1	3.6	-

Vin = 200VAC

Load	Ta	Lifetime (years)		
		40°C	50°C	60°C
20%		20.0	13.7	6.8
40%		20.0	12.4	6.2
60%		20.0	10.5	5.2
80%		13.9	6.9	-
100%		8.3	4.1	-



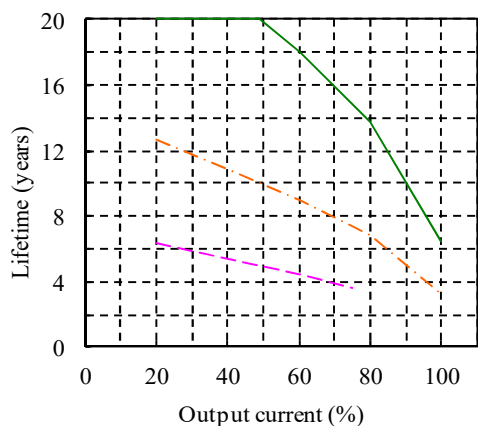
上記推定寿命は、弊社計算方法により算出した値であり、封口ゴムの劣化等の影響を含めておりません。  
 The lifetime is calculated based on our method and doesn't include the seal rubber degradation effect etc.  
 取付方向B、C、Dの寿命は取付方向Aと同様の寿命となります。  
 Lifetime of mounting B, C and D are similar to mounting A.



48V

V<sub>in</sub> = 100VAC

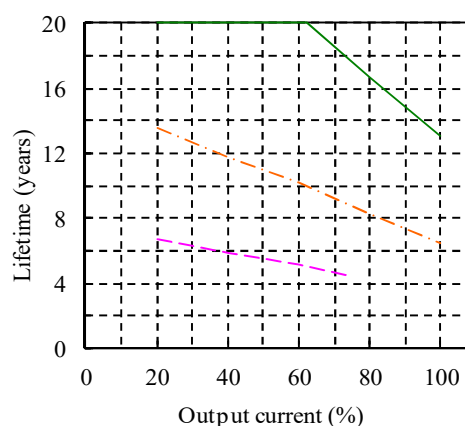
Load	T <sub>a</sub>	Lifetime (years)		
		40°C	50°C	60°C
20%		20.0	12.7	6.4
40%		20.0	10.9	5.4
60%		18.0	9.0	4.5
80%		13.7	6.9	-
100%		6.5	3.3	-



Conditions T<sub>a</sub> 40°C : —  
 50°C : - - -  
 60°C : ····

V<sub>in</sub> = 200VAC

Load	T <sub>a</sub>	Lifetime (years)		
		40°C	50°C	60°C
20%		20.0	13.5	6.7
40%		20.0	11.8	5.9
60%		20.0	10.2	5.1
80%		16.7	8.3	-
100%		13.1	6.5	-



上記推定寿命は、弊社計算方法により算出した値であり、封口ゴムの劣化等の影響を含めておりません。  
 The lifetime is calculated based on our method and doesn't include the seal rubber degradation effect etc.  
 取付方向B、C、Dの寿命は取付方向Aと同様の寿命となります。  
 Lifetime of mounting B, C and D are similar to mounting A.

## 14. FAN期待寿命 Fan Life Expectancy

MODEL : RWS1500B /RF

### (1) 使用製品名 Part Name

9G0612H40021 (SANYO DENKI CORP.)

### (2) 期待寿命 Life Expectancy

メーカーによるファン単体の期待寿命データを示す(残存率90%)。

また、ファン吸気温度測定箇所は、Fig. 1に示す。

The data shows fan life expectancy for fan only by manufacture (90% survival rate).

Fig. 1 shows measuring point of fan intake temperature.

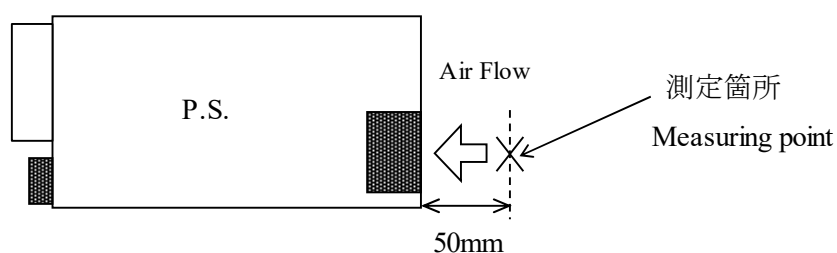
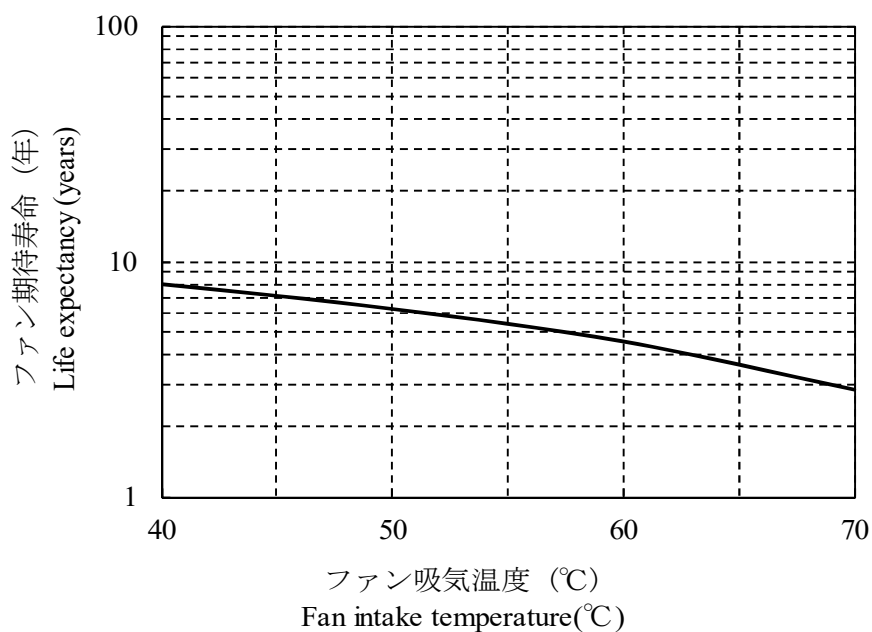


Fig. 1 ファン吸気温度測定箇所  
Measuring point of fan intake temperature.

## 15. MTBF計算値 Calculated Values of MTBF

### (1) 部品ストレス解析法MTBF Parts stress reliability prediction MTBF

MODEL : RWS1500B-24 /S

#### 算出方法 Calculating Method

Telcordiaの部品ストレス解析法(\*1)で算出されています。

故障率 $\lambda_{ss}$ は、それぞれの部品ごとに電気ストレスと動作温度によって決定されます。

Calculated based on parts stress reliability prediction of Telcordia (\*1).

Individual failure rate  $\lambda_{ss}$  is calculated by the electric stress and temperature rise of the each part.

\*1: Telcordia document “Reliability Prediction Procedure for Electronic Equipment”  
(Document number SR-332, Issue3)

<算出式>

$$MTBF = \frac{1}{\lambda_{equip}} = \frac{1}{\pi_E \sum_{i=1}^m (N_i \cdot \lambda_{ssi})} \times 10^9 \text{ 時間 (Hours)}$$

$$\lambda_{ssi} = \lambda_{Gi} \cdot \pi_{Qi} \cdot \pi_{Si} \cdot \pi_{Ti}$$

$\lambda_{equip}$  : 全機器故障率 (FITs) Total equipment failure rate (FITs = Failures in  $10^9$  hours)

$\lambda_{Gi}$  : i 番目の部品に対する基礎故障率 Generic failure rate for the ith part

$\pi_{Qi}$  : i 番目の部品に対する品質ファクタ Quality factor for the ith part

$\pi_{Si}$  : i 番目の部品に対するストレスファクタ Stress factor for the ith part

$\pi_{Ti}$  : i 番目の部品に対する温度ファクタ Temperature factor for the ith part

$m$  : 異なる部品の数 Number of different part types

$N_i$  : i 番目の部品の個数 Quantity of ith part type

$\pi_E$  : 機器の環境ファクタ Equipment environmental factor

#### MTBF値 MTBF Values

##### 条件 Conditions

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| • 入力電圧 : 230VAC<br>Input voltage                           | • 出力電圧、電流 : 24VDC, 63A(100%)<br>Output voltage & current |
| • スタンバイ電圧、電流 : 5VDC, 1A(100%)<br>Standby voltage & current | • 取付方法 : 標準取付A<br>Mounting method : Standard mounting A  |
| • 環境ファクタ : GB (Ground, Benign)<br>Environmental factor     |  |

SR-332, Issue3

$MTBF(T_a=25^\circ C) \cong \underline{\underline{794,281 \text{ 時間 (Hours)}}$

$MTBF(T_a=40^\circ C) \cong \underline{\underline{374,508 \text{ 時間 (Hours)}}$

## (2) 部品点数法MTBF Part count reliability prediction MTBF

MODEL : RWS1500B-24 /S

## 算出方法 Calculating Method

JEITA (RCR-9102B) の部品点数法で算出されています。

それぞれの部品ごとに、部品故障率 $\lambda_G$ が与えられ、各々の点数によって決定されます。

Calculated based on part count reliability prediction of JEITA (RCR-9102B).

Individual failure rates  $\lambda_G$  is given to each part and MTBF is calculated by the count of each part.

&lt;算出式&gt;

$$MTBF = \frac{1}{\lambda_{equip}} \times 10^6 = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n n_i (\lambda_G \pi_Q)_i} \times 10^6 \text{ 時間 (Hours)}$$

$\lambda_{equip}$  : 全機器故障率 (故障数 /  $10^6$ 時間)  
Total equipment failure rate (Failure /  $10^6$ Hours)

$\lambda_G$  : i 番目の同属部品に対する故障率 (故障数 /  $10^6$ 時間)  
Generic failure rate for the ith generic part (Failure /  $10^6$ Hours)

$n_i$  : i 番目の同属部品の個数  
Quantity of ith generic part

$n$  : 異なった同属部品のカテゴリーの数  
Number of different generic part categories

$\pi_Q$  : i 番目の同属部品に対する品質ファクタ ( $\pi_Q=1$ )  
Generic quality factor for the ith generic part ( $\pi_Q=1$ )

## MTBF値 MTBF Values

 $G_F$  : 地上、固定 (Ground, Fixed)

RCR-9102B

MTBF  $\hat{=}$  40,975 時間 (Hours)

## 16. 部品ディレーティング Components Derating

MODEL : RWS1500B-12 /S

## (1) 算出方法 Calculating Method

## (a) 測定方法 Measuring method

・取付方法 Mounting method	: 標準取付 : A Standard mounting : A	・周囲温度 Ambient temperature	: 50°C
・入力電圧 Input voltage	: 100 , 200VAC	・出力電圧、電流 Output voltage & current	: 12V, 125A(100%)
・スタンバイ電圧、電流 Standby voltage & current	: 5V, 1A(100%)		

## (b) 半導体 Semiconductors

ケース温度、消費電力、熱抵抗より使用状態の接合点温度を求め最大定格接合点温度との比較を求めました。

Compared with maximum junction temperature and actual one which is calculated based on case temperature, power dissipation and thermal impedance.

## (c) IC、抵抗、コンデンサ等 IC, Resistors, Capacitors, etc.

周囲温度、使用状態、消費電力など、個々の値は設計基準内に入っています。

Ambient temperature, operating condition, power dissipation and so on are within derating criteria.

## (d) 熱抵抗算出方法 Calculating method of thermal impedance

$$\theta_{j-c} = \frac{T_j(\max) - T_c}{P_j(\max)} \qquad \theta_{j-l} = \frac{T_j(\max) - T_l}{P_j(\max)}$$

$T_c$  : ディレーティングの始まるケース温度 一般に25°C  
Case Temperature at Start Point of Derating; 25°C in General

$T_l$  : ディレーティングの始まるリード温度 一般に25°C  
Lead Temperature at Start Point of Derating; 25°C in General

$P_j(\max)$  : 最大接合点(チャンネル)損失  
( $P_{ch(\max)}$ ) Maximum Junction (channel) Dissipation

$T_j(\max)$  : 最大接合点(チャンネル)温度  
( $T_{ch(\max)}$ ) Maximum Junction (channel) Temperature

$\theta_{j-c}$  : 接合点(チャンネル)からケースまでの熱抵抗  
( $\theta_{ch-c}$ ) Thermal Impedance between Junction (channel) and Case

$\theta_{j-l}$  : 接合点(チャンネル)からリードまでの熱抵抗  
( $\theta_{ch-l}$ ) Thermal Impedance between Junction (channel) and Lead

## (2) 部品ダイレーティング表 Component Derating List

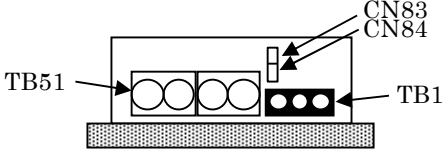
部品番号 Location No.	$V_{in} = 100VAC$	Load = 125A (100 %)	Standby = 1A (100 %)	$T_a = 50^{\circ}C$
Q401 STD2NK90ZT4 STMICRO	$T_{ch} (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pch= 1.23 W $T_{ch} = T_c + ((\theta_{ch-c}) \times Pch) = 97.2^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 64.8 %	$\theta_{ch-c} = 1.78^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 45^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 95^{\circ}C$	
D401 CRF02 TOSHIBA	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 0.70 W $T_j = T_l + ((\theta_{j-l}) \times Pd) = 105.0^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 70.0 %	$\theta_{j-l} = 20.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_l = 41^{\circ}C$	$T_l = 91^{\circ}C$	
D1001 V8PA10-M3/I VISHAY	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 0.33 W $T_j = T_l + ((\theta_{j-l}) \times Pd) = 85.7^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 57.1 %	$\theta_{j-l} = 5.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_l = 34^{\circ}C$	$T_l = 84^{\circ}C$	
PC1001 TLP385 (LED side) TOSHIBA	$T_j (max) = 125^{\circ}C$ Pd = 4 mW $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 64.5^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 51.6 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 130.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 14^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 64^{\circ}C$	

部品番号 Location No.	$V_{in} = 200VAC$	Load = 125A (100 %)	Standby = 1A (100 %)	$T_a = 50^{\circ}C$
Q401 STD2NK90ZT4 STMICRO	$T_{ch} (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pch= 1.23 W $T_{ch} = T_c + ((\theta_{ch-c}) \times Pch) = 95.2^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 63.5 %	$\theta_{ch-c} = 1.78^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 43^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 93^{\circ}C$	
D401 CRF02 TOSHIBA	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 0.70 W $T_j = T_l + ((\theta_{j-l}) \times Pd) = 105.0^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 70.0 %	$\theta_{j-l} = 20.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_l = 41^{\circ}C$	$T_l = 91^{\circ}C$	
D1001 V8PA10-M3/I VISHAY	$T_j (max) = 150^{\circ}C$ Pd = 0.33 W $T_j = T_l + ((\theta_{j-l}) \times Pd) = 84.7^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 56.4 %	$\theta_{j-l} = 5.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_l = 33^{\circ}C$	$T_l = 83^{\circ}C$	
PC1001 TLP385 (LED side) TOSHIBA	$T_j (max) = 125^{\circ}C$ Pd = 4 mW $T_j = T_c + ((\theta_{j-c}) \times Pd) = 64.5^{\circ}C$ D.F. = 51.6 %	$\theta_{j-c} = 130.0^{\circ}C/W$ $\Delta T_c = 14^{\circ}C$	$T_c = 64^{\circ}C$	

17. 主要部品温度上昇値 Main Components Temperature Rise  $\Delta T$  List

MODEL : RWS1500B-12 /S

## (1) 測定条件 Measuring Conditions

取付方法 Mounting Method  (標準取付 : A) (Standard Mounting : A)	Mounting A	
		
入力電圧 Input Voltage	100VAC	200VAC
出力電圧 Output Voltage	12VDC	
出力電流 Output Current	125A(100%)	
スタンバイ電圧、電流 Standby Voltage & Current	5VDC , 1A(100%)	

## (2) 測定結果 Measuring Results

入力電圧 Input Voltage		$\Delta T$ Temperature Rise ( $^{\circ}C$ )	
		100VAC	200VAC
部品番号 Location No.	部品名 Part name	取付方向	
		Mounting A	
Q401	MOS FET	45	43
D401	DIODE	41	41
D1001	S.B.D.	34	33
A401	CHIP IC	27	26
A1001	CHIP IC	9	8
T401	TRANS	25	24
C1003	CHIP E.CAP.	6	5
PC1001	PHOTO COUPLER	14	14

\* 取付方向B, C, Dの値は取付方向Aと同様の値となります。

Value of Mounting B, C and D are similar to Mounting A.

18. アブノーマル試験 Abnormal Test

MODEL : RWS1500B-12/S

(1) 試験条件 Test Conditions

Input : 265VAC Output : 12V, 125A (100%) Standby : 5V, 1A (100%) Ta : 25°C

(2) 試験結果 Test Results

(Da : Damaged)

No.	Test position		Test mode		Test result											記事 Note	
	部品No. Location No.	試験端子 Test point	ショート Short	オープン Open	a 発火 Fire	b 発煙 Smoke	c 破裂 Burst	d 異臭 Smell	e 赤熱 Red hot	f 破損 Damaged	g ヒューズ断 Fuse blown	h OVP	i OCP	j 出力断 No output	k 変化なし No change		l その他 Others
1	Q401	D-S	○								○			○			Fuse : F401
2		D-G	○								○			○			Fuse : F401
3		G-S	○											○			
4		D		○										○			
5		S		○										○			
6		G		○						○	○			○			Fuse : F401 Da : Q401
7	D1001	A-K	○										○	○			
8		A/K		○								○		○			
9	C1003		○										○	○			
10				○												○	出力リップル増加 Output ripple increase
11	T401	1-2	○								○			○			Fuse : F401
12		2-4	○										○	○			
13		4-6	○								○			○			Fuse : F401
14		7-8	○										○	○			
15		1-6	○								○						Fuse : F401
16		1		○										○			
17		2		○										○	○		
18		4		○										○	○		
19		6		○										○			
20		7		○										○			
21	8		○										○				